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VOL. VI.

MAY, 1885.

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When New York ratified the Federal Constitution, the people of that State celebrated the event by a festival procession, in which was borne a flag with the portrait of Washington on one side and that of Hamilton on the other. The enthusiasm of the hour, which recognized these great men as foremost among the founders of the republic—as the men who knew how to build and save a State—has been justified by the political history of succeeding

* THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Including his Private Correspondence, with a number of letters that have not heretofore come into print, and the contributions to "The Federalist" of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Henry Cabot Lodge. In nine volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

years, and especially by the fierce and bloody struggle of our own time. That we are to-day a united and powerful nation, and not the weak and hostile fragments of a once great republic, is owing to the triumph of those sentiments of nationality which Hamilton strove throughout his life to foster and strengthen.

To estimate aright Hamilton's greatness, we need to remember that while he was a many-sided man, and great in many different ways, as statesman, lawyer, financier, orator, writer and soldier, he was greatest in the successful solution of those difficult problems of civil government which most profoundly affect human welfare, but in respect to which men are most liable to err. While the science of political economy was in its infancy, he exhibited a mastery of its principles which placed him beside Adam Smith and Turgot. He saw, as with an unerring instinct, the kind of government best suited to the needs of a handful of people as they emerged from the war of Independence, and which would also prove adequate to the needs of the greatest of nations. Although he had never been in Europe, he was able to forecast the movements of European governments with a correctness that led Talleyrand to say of him, "He divined Europe."

In his lifetime, it was the fashion of his opponents, the State-rights men of that day, to call him a monarchist. His writings abundantly prove the falsity of this assertion. He was, above all things, a practical statesman, and never wasted an effort in attempts to establish a government unsuited to the genius of the people. But what he did believe in, and saw was essential to the very existence of the nation, was a strong central government, supreme in its own domain, springing from the people and acting directly upon them, and sufficiently expansive to meet the wants of a continental republic. To establish such a government, he exerted to the utmost all the powers of his richly-gifted nature. This was the great work of his life; and for this work he is entitled to rank, not merely among the greatest statesmen of his time, but among the great benefactors of the race.

No man ever labored more diligently to produce an enlightened public opinion. His tongue and pen were never idle. He had an abiding faith in the ability and disposition of the people to form correct judgments on public affairs when properly instructed. As a political controversialist, he had no equal. His bitterest enemy, Aaron Burr, said of him: "If you put yourself on paper with him, you are lost." Jefferson thought that Madison was the only person competent to measure swords

with him. He was not a literary artist like Burke. His power as a writer consisted in the clearness of his statements and the strength of his arguments. He persuaded men, not by stirring their passions or charming their fancies, but by convincing their judgments.

No adequate report of Hamilton's speeches has been preserved, from which to judge of his powers as an orator; but from the testimony of the ablest of his contemporaries, and from the effect which his speeches produced, we know that he is entitled to rank among the great orators of the world. His greatest efforts as an orator were put forth in the Constitutional Convention at Poughkeepsie. When that convention of sixty-five members assembled, forty-six were opposed to the adoption of the Constitution, and only nineteen were in favor of it. The opposition to it was headed by Governor Clinton, one of the most astute and influential politicians of his time. Some of the ablest debaters in the State were arrayed on the same side, and at their head was Melancthon Smith, a most acute dialectician. Day after day the great debate went on, the speeches of Hamilton filling men with wonder at their power, and melting them to tears with their pathos; but on the test votes the majority against the Federalists was always two to one. Finally, Melancthon Smith, overpowered by the arguments of Hamilton, gave up his opposition, and one after another of his followers joined the Federalists, till on the final vote there was a majority of three in favor of the Constitution. We know of no triumph of oratory in modern times surpassing this.

Although the specimens of Hamilton's oratory which are preserved to us are exceedingly meagre, it is not difficult to see what was the secret of his oratorical power. He had the requisite physical qualities—the charm of voice, of eye, of action. He had the requisite intellectual equipment—clearness of perception, argumentative power, and fullness of information. And in addition, he had the moral earnestness, the intensity of conviction and the force of will essential to arouse and sway an audience.

Hamilton's loyalty to his adopted country is one of the most interesting features of his character. His faith in its future greatness and his devotion to its welfare never wavered. And when the clouds of disaster were gathering thick and dark above it, he exclaimed, "If this Union were to be broken, it would break my heart." Opposition to slavery was no uncommon thing in these early days, but few expressed that opposition so strongly as Hamilton. "I consider," he said, "civil liberty, in a genuine, unadulterated sense, as the greatest of terrestrial blessings. I am convinced that the whole human race is entitled to it; and

that it can be wrested from no part of them without the blackest and most aggravated guilt." His views on this subject, as on every other, took a practical form. On the 14th of March, 1779, he wrote a letter of introduction for his friend, Colonel Laurens, to the President of Congress, in which he advised the raising of negro troops in the South. After stating the reasons why he thought the negroes would make good soldiers, and why such a plan seemed necessary for the safety of the South, he goes on to say:

"An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their swords. This will secure their fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence on those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation. This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project; for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men."

The first two papers in the volume before us illustrate the precocity of Hamilton's genius. Very young men have exhibited marvellous skill in music and painting, in mathematics and the acquisition of languages. But we know of no other instance in which a boy in his eighteenth year has produced such essays on government as these papers on the rights of the colonies. His great admiration for the English Constitution at first inclined him to side with the mother country. But maturer reflection satisfied him that the colonies must be governed by laws of their own making, and be taxed by their own representatives, or lose forever the qualities that made England great. The case of the colonies against the mother country was never more ably stated than in these essays. On their first appearance they attracted universal attention, and so marked was their ability that they were attributed to the pen of John Jay. From this time on, Hamilton was constantly seeking, by letters, by pamphlets, and by newspaper articles, to impress others with his views of public affairs. And this he did, though his days and nights were full of the most arduous labors. Some of the papers in this volume were produced amid the confusion and excitement of the camp, others were the work of hurried moments snatched from the exacting labors of the law. An interesting anecdote, illustrative of Hamilton's habits in this respect, is related in the autobiography of Jeremiah Mason. Speaking of William Coleman, the editor of the New York "Evening Post," Mr. Mason says:

"His paper for several years gave the leading tone to the press of the Federal party. His acquaintances were often surprised by the ability of some of his editorial articles, which were supposed to be beyond his depth. Having a convenient opportunity, I asked him who wrote, or aided in writing, these articles. He frankly answered that he made no secret of it; that his paper was set up under

the auspices of General Hamilton, and that he assisted him. I then asked, 'Does he write in your paper?' 'Never a word.' 'How, then, does he assist?' His answer was, 'Whenever anything occurs on which I feel the want of information, I state the matter to him, sometimes in a note. He appoints a time when I may see him, usually a late hour of the evening. He always keeps himself minutely informed on all political matters. As soon as I see him, he begins in a deliberate manner to dictate, and I to write down in short hand (he was a good stenographer); when he stops, my article is completed.'

Hamilton's fame as a financier, as the creator of the national credit, is so great that we are apt to overlook his greatness in other respects. But as a lawyer he stood at the head of the New York bar, and his opinion on the constitutionality of the act creating the United States Bank has been a model for all succeeding arguments on the implied powers of the Constitution. The manner in which this argument was produced (it was in great part written in a single night) illustrates the rapidity with which his mind worked, even upon the greatest themes. The famous opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall on this subject was little more than a reproduction of Hamilton's arguments.

Hamilton began life as a soldier, and though his position as a staff-officer, after the first year of the war, gave him but little opportunity for the display of soldierly qualities, yet Washington was so impressed with his military abilities that, when placed for the second time in command of the army, he insisted that Hamilton should be the next to him in command. In his letter to President Adams on Hamilton's military qualifications, Washington said: "He is enterprising, quick in his perceptions, and his judgment is intuitively great; qualities essential to a military character." We have sometimes wondered, had we then gone to war with France, what new laurels Hamilton would have won in fighting the armies of Napoleon. To the close of his life, Hamilton kept himself ready to obey the call to arms. He never was free from the fear that at any time war might break out with foreign nations, or among these newly united but jealous States. That he might, in such an emergency, be prepared to command the armies of his country, he felt that he must keep his soldier's reputation without a stain. It was his solicitude for that reputation that led him to accept Burr's challenge. And so he perished, yielding to the requirements of a false code of honor, rather than have the suspicion of cowardice tarnish his soldier's fame.

Of all the great men of the Revolution, Hamilton deserves to stand nearest to Washington, for the importance of his services and for the unselfishness of his devotion to the country. He never sought public office. He declined the position of Chief-Judge of the

Supreme Court of the United States. At a great personal sacrifice he accepted the most difficult and important place in Washington's cabinet; and when he had organized the Treasury Department so perfectly that his methods have remained substantially unchanged to the present time, and had lifted the nation out of almost hopeless bankruptcy to a position of the highest financial credit, and had assisted in shaping that foreign policy which has kept us free from the complications of European politics, he returned to the practice of his profession so poor that little was left him besides his household furniture. After his retirement from office, he was constantly consulted by Washington on all important affairs, and he spared no pains in giving to every subject submitted to him the most thoughtful attention. So that, although nominally out of office, he never ceased to be in the public service. We may say of him as Burke said of his dead son: "He was made a public creature, and had no enjoyment whatever but in the performance of some duty."

Hamilton was a man of exceedingly generous and kindly disposition. While minutely exact in regard to all his pecuniary obligations, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to others—especially to an old army comrade. He had no personal quarrel even with the man who killed him, and made quite an effort to relieve him from pecuniary embarrassment only a short time before the fatal duel. He died at the age of forty-seven. Had he lived to the allotted period of human life, what might he not have accomplished! His work as the leader of the party in power was over, for the government had passed into the hands of Jefferson and his followers, and was there to remain for the next twenty-one years. But had his life been spared he would have enriched our jurisprudence; and he would doubtless have given to the world some work on civil government, the fruit of life-long studies, and meditations, and experience in public affairs, which would have been a storehouse of political wisdom for all coming time.

A few months before Hamilton's death Chancellor Kent spent a night with him in his charming home. In the course of the conversation Hamilton spoke of a work on civil government which he had in contemplation. Referring to this, the Chancellor writes:

"I have very little doubt that if General Hamilton had lived twenty years longer he would have rivaled Socrates or Bacon, or any other of the sages of ancient or modern times, in researches after truth, and in benevolence to mankind. The active and profound statesman, the learned and eloquent lawyer, would probably have disappeared in a great degree before the character of the sage philosopher, instructing mankind by his wisdom, and elevating his country by his example."

L. H. BOUTELL.

OF MAKING MANY BOOKS.*

In our present luxurious modes of life, it is not enough, when we dine, that the champagne on the table be of the most delicate flavor, or that the viands be cooked most exquisitely; they must both be served in the daintiest of glass and china. The wine or the *entrée* might taste almost as well from a coarser goblet or a less artistic dish; but the last added effect must be had by serving it in the most delicately appropriate vessel.

Yet, when it comes to feeding our intellectual appetite, we are apt to make an affectation of Spartan virtue, and to say, "So the thought be true and high, what care we for the form in which it is housed"? Our lower appetite must be pampered with the last refinements of ministering taste; but when it comes to the highest delight of life—the drinking in of beautiful thoughts, of imaginative poetry or creative fiction,—then it matters not how common and ignoble the cup in which the draught is held.

It is trite to say that in most of our houses the furnishing of the table, the painting of the walls, the carpeting of the floors, and the decorating of the furniture, put to shame the books in the library. The books may be many, but they are generally common and poorly made. All this is very bad in an age which boasts of its enlightenment—even of its culture; but when we come to reform it, is the task easy? Assuredly not. Go into the bookstores, and wherewithal shall a man be satisfied? Where shall he find the well-made and comely books? He will not have searched far before concluding that in no branch of modern manufacturing are the ideas of beauty and fitness so totally ignored as in the making of books. A large part of our books are execrably made; many of them are monstrosities, and the demon which has ruined them is not far to seek. It is the same demon of Cheapness which has had such a baleful influence in other directions. Thick, stiff and common paper, old and worn type, and printing which would disgrace a country newspaper, with

* A DECREE OF STARRE-CHAMBER CONCERNING PRINTING. Made July 11, 1637. Reprinted by the Grolier Club, from the First Edition by Robert Barker, 1637.

WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS Asked and Answered by Henry Stevens of Vermont Bibliographer and lover of Books Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Old England and Corresponding Member of the American Antiquarian Society of New England of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the New England Genealogical Society Life Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science Fellow of the British Archaeological Association and the Zoological Society of London Black Balled Athenaeum Club of London also Patriarch of Skull & Bones of Yale & Member of the Historical Societies of Vermont New York Wisconsin Maryland &c BA and MA of Yale College as well as Citizen of Noviomagus et cetera London Henry Newton Stevens 118 St Martins Lane over Against the Church of St Martin in the Fields Christmas MDCCCXXXIV

showy and tasteless bindings, are the rule among them.

The lack of an international copyright is doubtless at the root of this as of many greater evils. What we do not pay for, we take no pleasure in adorning. We are satisfied to make a big book at a little price, and we are afraid some one else will put the same unowned matter into a bigger book at a littler price. He will pay a cent or two a pound less for paper with plenty of wood and clay in it, and will produce another monstrosity which the dry-goods stores will commend to a credulous people—"the bookstores charge one hundred dollars; we sell it for ninety-nine cents." What shocking cruelties and barbarities have been committed in the name of cheapness on the innocent works of Scott and Dickens, of Thackeray and Macaulay! The unprotected classic is the fairest game. Here you will find the biggish book, with thick and dingy paper, and bad printing and binding—such as will fill out your shelves at a few cents a volume. Better the "Franklin Squares" and the "Seasides" than the pirates' twelve-mos.

Like many bad things, these are so bad they may lead to reform. We can no longer help seeing the difference between a badly-made and a well-made book, and improvement must follow. We are beginning to look about industriously for the beautiful editions of the poets made half a century ago by Pickering, and for the lovely editions which Moxon made of Lamb and Coleridge and Wordsworth. But, unfortunately, there are more of us looking for them than there are copies of the books, and this makes them high in price, and puts them out of the reach of most of us. Still, there are enough of these books left to tell us what a good book is—to show us how moderate the size should be, what the proportions of the page, how clear and well-arranged the type, how thin and flexible the paper; in short, how comely and light and *readable* the volume should be made.

Such books, if we will have them, will not, like everything else that is good, be very cheap, but they need not be really dear. To insure them, we must have a public, fit and not too few, who like decency in their books as well as in their other surroundings. They will know what a good book is, will have a pride in having such on their shelves, and will be willing to pay for them. They will not be willing to give up the good for the bad because the bad is a little the cheaper. They will conclude they want few books, perhaps, but they want those few well made. Then, too, we must have publishers who have conscience and a high ideal—who will sit down to design a book as they would to design any other beautiful thing. They will take much care and trouble to consider the matter which they want

to put into the book, and to adjust it to the proper form. They will be willing to pay for good, intelligent and workmanlike type-setting and careful press-work, and for paper which is not cheap because it is made mostly of clay and straw. Gradually this extra care and this slightly increased cost will give us books which the careful few, at least, will be glad to buy and to read. Where these books are not illustrated, they will be mainly small books and thin books, because the paper will be thin and fine and flexible, although not transparent. The type will be large enough and clear, but there will be much matter in little bulk. When the books must be made in octavo size, they will partake of the form and shapeliness of the forty-four volumes of the Oxford Classics, or the eighteen volumes of the "Retrospective Review"—models of shapeliness and symmetry.

Let us have cheap books for those who must use cheap books; but as we have the palace car for those who are willing to pay for it, so let us have really good editions of all our best authors for those who can and will buy them. That such editions will come, and come soon, there are unmistakable indications. Many people are beginning to see that they are unreasonably asked to put up with trash—that in some cases they have asked for a book and been given a monstrosity. They are beginning to seek and treasure the really fine old editions, not because they are rare, or because their copy is a sixteenth of an inch taller than any other copy known to exist, but because they are beautiful—more beautiful and more readable, and perhaps more correct, than any modern edition they can get. In short, the taste for good books is growing, although it may be more slowly than the taste for other good and beautiful things.

Recently there has been formed in New York a society of gentlemen of that city and elsewhere, who propose in their associated capacity to lend all possible assistance and encouragement to the making of good and beautiful books. They call themselves—after the old book-lover of the sixteenth century, the statesman, the gentleman and the scholar, Count Grolier—the Grolier Club. They are studying types, printing, paper, bindings; and they propose, so far as in them lies, to create a public sentiment which will demand well-made books as it demands good houses and good furniture. As there is a class which knows what good architecture is and will have none other, which knows what good pictures are and will have none other, so they think there should be a class which knows what good books are and will have none other.

The Grolier Club will not always confine itself to precept, but by way of example it will itself occasionally issue a book. One it

has already published, and, as might be expected, it is a luxurious piece of work. It is a reprint of the notorious "Decree of Starre-Chamber Concerning Printing," of 1637, which so shortly preceded the downfall of Charles the First. Paper and printing and the proportions of the page are all of the very highest order of excellence; but the large size of the type and the lavish leading make it, so far as general book publishing is concerned, rather an example of what can be done than a pattern of what should be done. It is a sweetmeat, rather than human nature's daily food. But as a thing of beauty it is so excellent that new issues of the Grolier Club are sure to be looked for impatiently by the favored few at least.

The existence of the Grolier Club is only one evidence out of many of the growing impatience with badly-made books and the demand for better. There has just been published in England, by "Henry Stevens of Vermont," a little book called "Who Spoils Our New English Books?" It is published by his son, "Henry Newton Stevens 115 St. Martins Lane over Against the Church of St. Martin in the Fields Christmas MdcccLXXXIV." Mr. Stevens contends that "The manufacture of a beautiful and durable book costs little, if anything, more than it does to manufacture a clumsy and unsightly one. Good taste, skill, and severe training are as necessary in the proper production of books as in any other of the fine arts. The well-recognized 'lines of beauty' are, in our judgment, as essential and as well defined in the one case as in the other." But he has no hesitancy in assuring us that "the production of really fine books adapted to the honest needs of the public is slowly but surely becoming one of England's lost fine arts." When he comes to look for the sinners who are responsible for this state of affairs, he finds them no less than ten different persons—ten culprits who, wickedly conspiring together, "spoil our new English books." They are: (1) the author, (2) the publisher, (3) the printer, (4) the reader, (5) the compositor, (6) the pressman or machinist, (7) the paper-maker, (8) the ink-maker, (9) the book-binder, and (10) the consumer. The last, he contends, "ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books, is the greatest sinner of all." And in this Mr. Stevens is right. An educated and refined consumer is the first requisite. The demand must precede the supply. But here in America, at least, given the former, the latter is sure come.

Mr. Stevens's little book, like the efforts of the Grolier Club, is sure to do good. Both will aid in opening the eyes of the consumer to the fact that he ought to have much better made books than he is getting, and that he can get them at but a slightly increased cost. Mr.

Stevens's book—which is printed by Charles Whittingham & Company, at the Chiswick Press, with all the luxury of hand-made paper—naturally challenges, as does the first publication of the Grolier Club, a close examination. Whether it will altogether please the American taste, or the most cultured English taste, is doubtful. Why should a very small book of only forty printed pages, including title pages and all, which contends that the well-made book need not be high-priced, come to the public at a price of five English shillings?—a price that means in America, when duties and charges are paid, one dollar and seventy-five cents. Why should a book like this have no pagination? Why should the proportions of the page not conform more nearly to the long and narrow shape which has long ago been adjudged the most beautiful? And why, when this last good precedent has been disregarded, should the evil precedent be followed of thrusting the printed matter close up into the inner corner of the paper—in other words, of making the top margin and the inner margin absurdly narrow, while the bottom margin and the outer margin are extravagantly large? Why should a long title-page containing many honorable affixes have no punctuation? Is there not here more of servile imitation than of intelligent design? In some of these particulars, certainly, the book of the Grolier Club is much the better. But Mr. Henry Stevens of Vermont has long been known as somewhat of a character; and something of oddity must be allowed to a man who for years affixed "G. M. B." to his name, which being interpreted was found to mean "Green Mountain Boy," and who now puts upon the title-page of this new book, among the affixes which he deems honorable, such as Fellow and Member of a long list of learned societies, "Black Balled Athenaeum Club of London."

But it would be unfair to finish this article without saying that not alone among writers like Mr. Stevens and among consumers like the members of the Grolier Club, are the signs of discontent with badly-made books noticeable. Many publishers, both in America and in England, are already working practically toward the better time coming. When we see produced in Great Britain such beautiful new editions as the "Eversley" Kingsley and the new Cabinet edition of George Eliot, and in America such books as the three-volume edition of the Dramatic Works of Sheridan, and the new "Riverside Aldine Classics"—to name no others—we may conclude that the light of a better day is breaking, and that our own age will soon give us in plenty books which may stoutly dispute the place of honor with any of the old and highly valued editions.

ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG.

CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL.*

It is not as a Revolutionary soldier, member of the Virginia Conventions and Assembly, and of Congress, Envoy to France and Secretary of State, that we think of John Marshall, but as the great magistrate who for thirty-four years held practically unquestioned sway as the head of the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the period of his incumbency, Kenyon, Ellenborough, Tenterden, and Denman were successively Chief-Judges of England; and Eldon, Erskine, Lyndhurst, and Brougham were Lord Chancellors. Judge Marshall had been a soldier, as had Erskine; and for a short time a member of the cabinet, as was Ellenborough; but no comparison can be instituted between him and either of his eminent contemporaries. His intellect exhibited the combination of force and lucidity which were characteristic of Lord Lyndhurst; but the latter was more of a politician than a statesman,—whereas Marshall, if he had remained in political life, would have been more of a statesman than a politician.

Mr. Magruder compares Judge Marshall to Holt and Mansfield. Undoubtedly Chief-Judge Holt, in applying the old system to the wants of a new state of society, may be said to have dealt in constructive jurisprudence. To him is due the regulation of negotiable securities and the settlement of many questions pertaining to the general law of contracts. The noted case of *Coggs vs. Bernard*, in which he discusses the whole law of bailment, and which Judge Story represents as "a prodigious effort to arrange the principles by which the subject is regulated, in a scientific order," is a striking illustration of the merits of this great judge. And Lord Mansfield, in the language of Mr. Justice Buller in *Lickbarrow vs. Mason*, "may be truly said to be the founder of the commercial law of England."

But, though Holt and Mansfield also contributed to the expansion of a system of Constitutional law, yet the creation of such a system was especially the achievement of Marshall. Many, perhaps nearly all, of the members of the Supreme Court have been prominent in politics before their elevation to that exalted station. Chief-Justices Taney and Chase, Judges Woodbury and Clifford, are noted examples. But freedom from partisanship has always characterized the official conduct of every member of this tribunal. Of course its decisions on what may be termed political questions have been in accordance with the general views previously entertained by the majority; as, for instance, after the Court had decided against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender acts,

* JOHN MARSHALL. By Allen B. Magruder. "American Statesmen Series." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

two new judges having been appointed, the previous decision was reversed, and, the changes in the Court continuing, the conclusion has been finally announced with one dissent (that of the only Democratic justice) that Congress has the power to coin paper and make it lawful money. There is no reason to doubt that this is the result of the honest convictions of the members of the Court, and this will be now admitted to be also true of the decision in the celebrated Dred Scott case.

The fundamental principle of the Democratic party has always been that the Constitution of the United States should be strictly construed. The fundamental principle of the Federal party and its successors has been that the Constitution should receive a latitudinarian construction, and that the Government should be made as powerful in the internal administration of the whole country as in the management of its foreign affairs. Only a month previous to the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Marshall, then Secretary of State and a pronounced Federalist, became Chief-Justice; and during his long leadership the current of decision was distinctively upon the Federal line of governmental theory. The view of our author respecting this is thus expressed:

"Marshall's decisions have always been regarded as wise and fortunate for the nation. No judge or lawyer enjoys a greater or more deserved reputation as a constitutional jurist. Yet it is true that in many of the causes before him,—take, for example, the famous one involving the constitutionality of the United States Bank,—he could have given opposite decisions, had he been so minded, and as a matter of *pure law* these opposite decisions might often have been just as good as those which he did give. Ploughing in fresh ground, he could run his furrows in what direction he thought best, and could make them look straight and workmanlike. He had no rocks in the shape of authorities, no confusing undulations in collections of adjudications tending in one or another direction. He was making law; he had only to be logical and consistent in the manufacture. He made Federalist law in nine cases out of ten, and made it in strong, shapely fashion. A Republican judge, however, would have brought about a very different result, which, as we believe, would have been vastly less serviceable to the people, but of which the workmanship in a strictly professional and technical view might have been equally correct."

The Constitution provides that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding"; and the Federal judiciary exercises the power to conclusively define the boundary-line between Federal and State powers, while it has always at the same time held that it cannot interfere with the *political* exercise of power by Congress or the President.

From the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* (1

Cranch, 158), decided in 1803, down to 1834, nearly forty decisions were given in relation to the powers of the general government together with its own. In the first of these cases, the Court held that it had the power to declare an act of Congress void when in its judgment repugnant to the Constitution. In *Fletcher vs. Peck* (6 Cranch, 87), an act of the State legislature was declared void on the same ground. In the *Dartmouth College* case (4 Wheaton, 518), the Court held that a grant of corporate powers is a contract the obligation of which the States are inhibited to impair. In *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland* (4 Wheaton, 316), the act incorporating the United States Bank was pronounced constitutional, and the power of Maryland to tax the branch in that State denied. In *Cohens vs. State of Virginia* (6 Wheaton, 264), the Court held that in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction it could review the judgment of a State court, in a case arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. *Gibbons vs. Ogden* (9 Wheaton, 1), was briefly this: New York granted to Livingston and Fulton, for a term of years, the exclusive right to navigate with steamboats the waters of that State; and Ogden derived his right to run such boats between Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and the City of New York, under them. Gibbons claimed the right to do so under licenses granted under the laws of Congress. The New York courts sustained the validity of the State laws. Webster and Wirt appeared for Gibbons, and Emmet and Oakley for Ogden. The Court adopted the proposition of Mr. Webster, that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate commerce, in all its forms, on all the navigable waters of the United States, their bays, rivers, and harbors, without any monopoly, restraint, or interference created by State legislation. In these, and many other cases, the Chief-Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, displaying that wonderful reasoning power which has rendered his judicial utterances so celebrated.

In mere juridical learning he has been surpassed by some, but in the power of pure reason by none. His colleague, Mr. Justice Story, eminent as a judge, an author, and a teacher, will be chiefly remembered for those elaborate works which led Lord Campbell to refer to him in the House of Lords as "the first of living writers on the law," and in which he displayed a prodigality of learning in every branch of jurisprudence. This the Chief-Justice had not; but he possessed, to a degree rarely, if ever, equalled, the faculty of detecting at once the very point on which the disposition of the controversy depended and of resolving every argument into its ultimate principles, and then applying them to the decision of the cause. It is even asserted that, at the close of one of his admirable opinions,

Judge Marshall said: "These seem to me to be the conclusions to which we are conducted by the reason and spirit of the law. Brother Story will furnish the authorities."

Within the limits of this article, quotation is impracticable from decisions which must be read to be fully appreciated. The result of those bearing on the powers of Congress is that Congress may pass pretty much any law to carry a granted power into execution, since, even though not actually necessary, Congress by passing it shows that it deems it necessary. This is upon the principle stated in *McCulloch vs. State*, that a government which has a right to do an act, and has imposed upon it the duty of performing that act, must be allowed to select that means which seems to it necessary and proper.

While Marshall's fame will chiefly depend upon his masterly treatment of constitutional questions, yet it is not to be inferred that he was not eminent in other departments. The present Chief-Justice well says:

"He kept himself at the front on all questions of constitutional law, and consequently his master-hand is seen in every case which involved that subject. At the same time, he and his co-workers, whose names are some of them almost as familiar as his own, were engaged in laying deep and strong the foundations on which the jurisprudence of the country has since been built. Hardly a day now passes in the court he so dignified and adorned without reference to some decision of his time, as establishing a principle which, from that day to this, has been accepted as undoubted law."

The Chief-Justice, and the accomplished Brockholst Livingston, did not willingly consent to the adoption of the English prize law as the law of this country. Mr. Pinkney, to whose efforts the naturalization of that law may be attributed, declared that the Chief-Justice had a marvellous incapacity for admiralty law; yet his judgments in this branch of the law—such as those in *Rose vs. Himely* (4 Cranch, 241), "The Exchange" (9 Cranch, 116), and "The Nereide" (9 Cranch, 430), are considered as of the highest order. The question in "The Nereide" was whether a hostile force added to a hostile flag infects with a hostile character the goods of a friend; and Mr. Pinkney had argued, with great rhetorical power, that the goods of a neutral placed on board of an armed vessel of an enemy had forfeited their neutral character. Marshall, C. J., said:

"With a pencil dipped in the most vivid colors, and guided by the hand of a master, a splendid portrait has been drawn, exhibiting this vessel and her freighter as forming a single figure, composed of the most discordant materials of peace and war. So exquisite was the skill of the artist, so dazzling the garb in which the figure was presented, that it required the exercise of that cold investigat-

ing faculty which ought always to belong to those who sit on this bench, to discover its only imperfection: its want of resemblance."

The court held that the character of the vessel and of the cargo remain as distinct in that as in any other case.

Judge Marshall presided upon the trial of Burr for treason, and his discharge of the great responsibility then resting upon him remains a monument to his judicial firmness and impartiality. His eloquent denunciation of the fear of consequences in making rulings compelled by his legal conclusions, reminds one of Lord Mansfield's celebrated outburst in the case of Wilkes:

"That this Court does not usurp power is most true. That this Court does not shrink from its duties is not less true. No man is desirous of placing himself in a disagreeable situation. No man is desirous of becoming the peculiar subject of calumny. No man, might he let the bitter cup pass from him without reproach, would drain it to the bottom. But if he has no choice in the case, if there is no alternative presented to him, but a dereliction of duty or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country, who can hesitate which to embrace."

Truly he might have exclaimed: "*Ego hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam, gloriari non invidiam, putarem.*"

Colonel Benton thus speaks of Chief-Justice Marshall:

"He was supremely fitted for high judicial station: a solid judgment, great reasoning powers, acute and penetrating mind, with manners and habits to suit the purity and the sanctity of the ermine: attentive, patient, laborious; grave on the bench, social in the intercourse of life, simple in his tastes, and inexorably just."

The volume before us strictly sustains the accuracy of the portrait, and presents in a succinct and compendious form the life and character of this eminent man and the elements which went to make up his greatness. We see him in the discharge of all the duties of exalted office and in the walks of private life, and the author is particularly felicitous in the representation of his buoyancy of spirits, his kind and playful temperament, the zest with which he enjoyed the pleasures of the table or the club. Numerous personal incidents are narrated in illustration of the simplicity of his character; but there is none more striking than the fact that the head of the most powerful tribunal on earth never retired to rest without repeating the Lord's Prayer and the lines commencing "Now I lay me down to sleep." As the years pass, the fame of this great man continues to shine with undiminished lustre, and so will continue until the firmament from whence beam the glories of Tribonian and D'Aguesseau, of Hale and Mansfield, is rolled together like a scroll.

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

HOLLAND'S RISE OF INTELLECTUAL
LIBERTY.*

In this substantial and attractive volume, Mr. Holland attempts "to show how thought was set free and new truth brought to light, during the twenty-two hundred years from the age of Thales to that of Copernicus and Servetus." Ten chapters are devoted to the following general topics: Greek Philosophy to Aristotle; the Teachings of Epicurus, Lucretius, and the Stoics; Early Christianity and Liberal Paganism; the Suppression of Free Thought by the Church; Some Mediæval Heresies; the Persecutions of the Thirteenth Century; the Revolt of Northern Europe in the Fourteenth Century; Wycliffe and the Great Councils; the Revival of Learning; the Reformation. The eleventh and last chapter contains the statement of conclusions. "Intellectual Liberty" is a large and noble theme; and these topics show the vast field which Mr. Holland set himself to investigate. While Ueberweg, Cousin, Lewes, Draper and Lecky have worked on many of these general lines, yet the writer of this work has pursued a distinct purpose of his own; for he has endeavored to write, not a history of Philosophy, but a history of the growth of Free Thinking.

A cursory glance at this book makes it plain that the author is a wide reader and a diligent student. He has evidently devoted some years to this subject, and he has taken pains to consult the best authorities. He appends a long list of works in German, French, and Italian, as well as English; and though we miss some familiar and valuable names, yet the works given represent the very best scholarship of our time. But his neglect to give full and definite references, except in a few cases, is so grave a mistake that it almost amounts to a literary misdemeanor. Such a work addresses itself especially to students; and thoughtful readers will be anxious to examine the evidence upon which his assertions rest. And he might have saved even scholars much time and trouble if he had given a few clear pointed notes and exact references. A single example will illustrate what we have in mind. He states, on page 130, that the Athanasian creed is a forgery of the ninth century. Now, a very brief allusion to the labors of Swainson and Lundy would have put the reader on the right track and justified this statement. But as it stands, it will doubtless confuse and perhaps prejudice people who are only acquainted with the older opinion on the subject.

A more thorough examination of this work convinces us that Mr. Holland has read too much and thought too little. He has been an

indefatigable collector of facts of a certain kind. But he has not added to our stock of historical truth. He has not brooded over the facts until their organic relations have been revealed; he has not grouped events so that they illustrate historic laws and processes; he has not penetrated to the interior import of historic circumstances. His pages show that he has not mastered the facts gathered; they lie upon him as an incumbrance. He lacks that interpretive insight which enables the scientific historian to lay bare the causes of historic movements. His chapters show no sign of that graphic power of the literary artist which so lights up a mass of details that they teach their lesson with power. He overloads us with statements of what occurred, but he gives us no conception of the causes of human progress; nor does he trace the continuity of historic forces. His work lies too much on the surface; there is not sufficient depth of view. This absence of historic penetration is shown in his sketch of Greek Thought, in his treatment of early Christianity, and in his very inadequate explanation of the Revival of Learning. The inability to comprehend the true causes operative in events is illustrated on page 7, where he attributes the freedom of Ionia from persecution to the influence of the Persians; on page 2, where he countenances that exploded theory, that the Sermon on the Mount was inspired by Buddhism; and on page 113, where Julian's failure to restore Paganism is explained by his rash attack on Persia. The gift most needed by the historical student is that historic imagination which enables him to subordinate details and minor events to essential facts: what has been called the power of historic realization. Whether Mr. Holland has exercised it, may be judged from these facts: He gives twenty lines to Copernicus, and ten pages to Epicurus; three pages to Aristotle, and six pages to Joan of Arc; hardly a passing allusion to Paul, and six pages to Rabelais!

Mr. Holland tells us in his preface: "I did not start with the idea of proving anything." We do not doubt the honesty of the declaration. But if he had started out with the determination to write a glowing encomium on Paganism and a bitter indictment of Christianity, he could not have produced a more one-sided book. His strongest conviction—some will be uncharitable enough to say that it is his only positive belief—is that all priests are totally depraved; and his ruling ambition seems to be to collate the errors and crimes of the Church. He has charity for all things except religion; he has praise for all *come-outs*—a word often used, but one which belongs to the pamphleteer rather than the historian. When his eye rests upon anything Christian, his vision becomes perverted. He has raked far and fine for everything discreditable

* THE RISE OF INTELLECTUAL LIBERTY FROM THALES TO COPERNICUS. By Frederic May Holland. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

to Christianity, but his black list has too morbid a flavor for healthy reading. Priests have been superstitious; persecutions have no justification; there have been things infinitely sad and cruel in the history of the Church; but whoever tells that story must have a more appreciative, comprehensive and catholic mind than is illustrated by many passages of this book. There is a narrowness and intolerance in some iconoclasts as offensive as the *odium theologicum*. That "far-shining" Concord saint, in teaching that all faiths ought to be taken at their best, illustrated "Intellectual Liberty" far better than these chapters, so unappreciative of some of the grandest elements of human life.

Mr. Holland speaks thus of Jesus: "What Jesus was historically is of little importance compared with the fact that the Four Gospels represent him as a rebel [*sic*] against the religion in which he was brought up" (page 68). "What is certain is that he did not wish to have individuals think and act for themselves" (page 69). The slight sketch of Jesus in which these sentences occur is one of the saddest pieces of religious criticism ever written. He ignores all the best ideas reported of Jesus; while he puts the worst possible construction upon all the figurative expressions which Jesus used. It is asserted (page 81) that Paul "put heresy in the same black list as murder and adultery." Now, Mr. Holland ought to have known that the correct translation shows us that what Paul had in mind was not heresy as now understood, but rather a factious or quarrelsome spirit. Surely, in writing against theology, one is not called upon to describe "perjury and forgery" as theological virtues (page 282). Yet it is just this anti-theological bias which leads Mr. Holland into many erroneous statements. The assertion, "The mediæval Church treated scholarship just as modern society does crime" (page 272), is about as inaccurate as it could be made. In describing Anselm's theory of the atonement, he states: "Hitherto Jesus had been thought to have ransomed man by cheating the devil" (page 137). It is true that Gregory Nyssa and others put forth this view; but it is not true, as these words imply, that it was the general theory up to Anselm's time. Mr. Holland calls the thousand years from 450 to 1450 the Christian millennium, and delivers the following curious historical judgment: "There never was a time when Christianity was so little interfered with by heathenism, worldliness, or unbelief" (271). Whatever the confusion of thought here, the *animus* is evident. It was not a very just appreciation of Luther which dictated this utterance: Luther quitted the communion of the Church "because his fondness for dogmatism made him ready for any sacrifice in order to propagate a new and

narrow creed of his own" (page 338). It is not correct to call Arius a Trinitarian (page 111); or to describe Manichæism as a rationalism (page 125), which loved pompous ceremony (page 134); or to assert that Galen developed scientific positivism to agnosticism (page 386). There seems to be a contradiction between his statement in page 130, that Islamism was far more tolerant than the Church, and the following passage: "How far mediæval Judaism, Islamism and Christianity agree in their attitude toward rationalism appears in the essentially similar treatment suffered by Maimonides, Averroes and Abelard" (page 154).

Mr. Holland writes in a plain, unpretentious style, appropriate to his subject; and while there are few sentences that lodge in one's memory, and while there is little attempt at luminous characterization, yet when in sympathy with his subject—as in writing of Lucretius and Abelard—his pages are pleasant reading. A certain confusion of thought sometimes produces such infelicitous sentences as this: "The more men have thought they knew about the Incomprehensible, the less they have hesitated about murdering any one who would not accept their creed" (page 2). The greatest faults of his language are, a misuse of principles, and a habit of overloading his sentences with dependent clauses and alien ideas, until the mind becomes confused.

These criticisms have been prompted by no party spirit in favor of traditional views. They are simply the expression of that sorrow which many candid readers will feel when they see a noble cause injured by prejudice, and laborious efforts wasted by an unprofitable spirit. What American scholarship needs above all else is sobriety of judgment and breadth of appreciation. And while our sympathies belong to the high purpose which he has tried to serve, yet we regret that Mr. Holland's diligent study has produced a work so little calculated to promote the fair humanities.

J. H. CROOKER.

PASTEUR AND HIS WONDERFUL EXPERIMENTS.*

At the recent International Medical Congress, held in the city of Copenhagen, among all the men who have distinguished themselves in the cultivation of the sciences pertaining to medicine, the one most signally honored was the subject of this biographical sketch. When he appeared in the public assemblies of the delegates to the Congress, everyone rose to do him honor. Mention of his name and achievements always excited enthusiastic applause;

*LOUIS PASTEUR: HIS LIFE AND LABORS. By his Son-in-law. Translated from the French, by Lady Claud Hamilton. With an introduction by Professor Tyndall. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

and his utterances upon the subjects which had been elucidated by his investigation were received with breathless attention. A brief review of the labors of this remarkable man will render apparent the causes of the exalted estimation in which he is held by his scientific associates.

In the year 1865, the diseases which for several years had threatened the extinction of the silk-worm in the south of France, had prevailed to such a degree that the Minister of Agriculture appealed to the famous scientist, Dumas, for advice regarding the means of opposing a plague which entailed upon the country an annual loss of not less than twenty millions of dollars. It so happened, just then, that the superintendent of the scientific department in the Normal High School at Paris had recently distinguished himself by an investigation of the processes of fermentation concerned in the manufacture of beer, wine, and vinegar. Born in 1822, carefully educated, and trained from early life in the rigid school of experimental chemistry, Louis Pasteur had exhibited unrivaled industry and powers of observation, which had rapidly raised him to the highest rank in his special department of science. Latterly he had been occupied largely with the study of the microscopic growths which effect fermentation and putrefaction in decomposing matter. He had thus been enabled to discover the cause of the failures that often attend the manufacture of wine and beer, and had pointed out the remedy against such disaster. To the mind of M. Dumas, the thought at once presented itself, that M. Pasteur was the man best qualified to investigate the silk-worm disease. But Pasteur was at first unwilling to undertake the inquiry.

"It was at the time when, as an application of his latest studies, he had just recognized the true theory of the fabrication of vinegar, and had discovered the cause of the diseases of wines; it was, in short, at the moment when, after having thrown light upon the question of spontaneous generation, the infinitely little appeared infinitely great. He saw living ferments present everywhere * * * as direct authors of contagious maladies. And now it was proposed to him to quit this path, where his footing was sure, which offered him an unlimited horizon in all directions, to enter on an unknown road, perhaps without an outlet. Might he not expose himself to the loss of months, perhaps of years, in barren efforts?

"M. Dumas insisted. * * * 'But consider,' said Pasteur, 'that I have never handled a silk-worm.'

"'So much the better,' replied M. Dumas. 'If you know nothing about the subject you will have no other ideas than those which come to you from your own observations.'

Thus persuaded, Pasteur finally yielded, and immediately betook himself to the region of the silk-culture. Twenty-four hours had not elapsed before he had discovered in the bodies of the diseased worms and moths the presence

of living corpuscular bodies, closely related to the similar living ferments which he had previously identified as the active agents in the diseases of wine and beer. He was soon able to trace the life-history of these infinitesimal organisms, showing how their germs existed in the eggs of the infected moth, developing in the body of the growing silk-worm, and reaching their highest degree of activity in the chrysalis and in the resulting moth itself. The creatures thus infected became incapable of leaving healthy offspring, and their excretions, by defiling the leaves upon which the worms were fed, served to diffuse the poisonous germs wherever the victims of the disease were permitted to exist. Finally, Pasteur showed that the only way to avoid these consequences consisted in the use of none but the eggs of healthy moths from which to raise the brood of worms. The use of the microscope in the examination of the moths furnished an infallible test of the condition of their eggs. In this way it became once more possible to insure a healthy generation of worms; and the silk-worm industry, after an eclipse of twenty years, was fully restored upon the basis of its ancient prosperity.

The fame attendant upon this astonishing success soon rendered the name of Pasteur a household word among scientific men throughout the world. The pathway thus marked out seemed to open an extensive vista before the eyes of students in other departments of science. Physiological research and the investigation of infective diseases were greatly stimulated by this demonstration of the truth of theories which had floated vaguely in the imaginations of pioneers in the sciences connected with medicine. In England and in Germany were at once commenced those researches which culminated in the brilliant results of antisepic surgery. In France the turmoil of the great Franco-German war retarded the wheels of progress. Pasteur returned quietly to the study of the fermentation of beer, watching from afar the researches of those who were following in his footsteps. Others were attempting the work in which he had long desired to engage—the study of the causes of infective diseases. But his modesty drew him back from the task. "I am neither doctor nor surgeon," he was accustomed to say, when urged to enter this field of research. At last, however, the opportunity came; and he threw himself with all the zeal of youth, tempered and guided by the vast experience of age, into the current of investigation. The subject to which he first addressed his attention was the cause of splenic fever, a disease exceedingly prevalent among horned animals in France and in many other countries. Several observers, notably Dr. Davaine, had remarked the presence of a microscopical

parasite in the blood of animals dying of this disease, but the exact nature of its relation to the symptoms presented by the disease had not been fully explained. Pasteur soon showed that not only is splenic fever the consequence of infection with the parasite, but that a closely associated disease, called septicæmia, is also excited by inoculation with another minute parasitic organism that is contained in putrefying animal matter. To a confusion of the symptoms of septicæmia with the symptoms of splenic fever was attributable the uncertainty regarding the nature of the disorder which had previously obtained among observers.

Having thus unravelled the difficulties by which this problem had been surrounded, Pasteur addressed himself to another disease which has been exceedingly prevalent in France—chicken cholera. Its parasitic nature having been fully demonstrated, he now proceeded to the application of a principle suggested by the results of vaccination against small-pox; and, in the year 1880, he announced the most remarkable of all his discoveries—the attenuation of contagion. Reflecting upon the fact that the virus of small-pox, though transmitted again and again from one human being to another, will always reproduce small-pox, while the same virus passed by inoculation through the body of a cow will infect the animal with cow-pox—a much less virulent disease, which when transmitted again to the human subject reproduces, not small-pox, but the vaccine disease, a malady resembling, but far less virulent and dangerous than the original small-pox,—reflecting upon this singular and unexplained fact, Pasteur was led, by the results of his experiments in the culture of the virus of chicken cholera, to suspect that it might be possible, by varying the conditions of propagation, to mitigate the intensity of any given species of contagious matter. He was thus led to a series of experiments, which finally enabled him to produce a weakened form of the chicken-cholera poison. Fowls inoculated with this “attenuated virus” were made very ill, but they speedily recovered, and were no longer susceptible to injurious effects from subsequent inoculations with even the most energetic form of the deadly virus. A new form of “vaccination” had thus been discovered. Encouraged by this success, Pasteur now addressed himself to the production of an attenuated virus for splenic fever. To recount the difficulties surmounted in this attempt would occupy too much space. It must be sufficient to say that, after months of anxious experiment, success was the reward of his efforts; and it is now possible, by vaccination with a modified virus, to protect the flocks and herds from a deadly plague which has long been justly dreaded by the farmers of Europe.

These wonderful discoveries could not fail to arrest the attention and to excite the imagination of everyone. With characteristic liberality, the French Government has provided a magnificent laboratory, in which Pasteur guides the experiments of the younger assistants by whom he is surrounded. The causes of all contagious diseases are there being subjected to investigation with a view to the discovery of the best means of opposing their ravages. The most recent success in this direction consists in the discovery of an attenuation of the virus of hydrophobia, by the use of which animals may be protected against that most fatal and terrible of diseases. No wonder, then, that visions of an extension of these methods to other diseases rise before the imagination, and we may dream of the day when scarlatina and yellow fever and cholera and typhus fever and the plague shall be dreaded no more than an invasion of small-pox, which we now so easily control by vaccination. In the words of one of the most distinguished scientists in France, we may without exaggeration say: “This is but the beginning. A new doctrine opens itself in medicine, and this doctrine appears to me powerful and luminous. A great future is preparing; I wait for it with the confidence of a believer and with the zeal of an enthusiast.”

HENRY M. LYMAN.

JOHN FISKE ON AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEAS.*

This little volume consists of three lectures delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain; but its scope is indeed wide. In the course of what would constitute an evening's reading, the author sweeps over the political development of the race from the earliest times up to—1885?—no, to time in the remote future when there shall be established perpetual peace in a great world State, whose tribunals shall command the willing support of all nations! The book is thus necessarily superficial. But it was, of course, not intended to be a profound study, and it has conspicuous merit.

The work is based on the labors of great pioneers in investigation in the field of history—like Stubbs and Sir Henry Maine; and it is original in the strictest sense only in so far as it brings these results into closer connection with the growth of American political ideas. But it is interesting—and this is a great merit. It will be able to accomplish two things: first, to interest great masses who never will read the heavier authorities, whose information is derived from first sources; second, it will induce a

*AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEAS VIEWED FROM THE STAND-POINT OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. By John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers.

considerable number of the more ambitious to continue their studies further in the direction so well pointed out by Mr. Fiske. A man like the author under consideration is thus an ally of the grand luminaries of learning; he mediates between them and the ordinary intelligent, but not learned, public.

Chapter first treats of the "Town-Meeting" of New England, and presents again the old lesson it teaches—a lesson, by the way, which needs to be continually presented anew. It is the lesson of the invaluable training derived by the masses of a people in the management of their own local affairs by themselves. Mr. Fiske traces the growth of the town-meeting from the institutions of Aryan local self-government, through the assembly of the old Teutonic mark, Russian village life, and the English court-leet and vestry-meeting. In the midst of this entertaining and instructive reading, we are amazed by one gross error. Mr. Fiske remarks on Mr. Freeman's description of the May assemblies of Uri and Appenzell: "I am unable to see in what respect the town-meeting in Massachusetts differs from the Landesgeminde or Cantonal assembly in Switzerland." This is strange. The Swiss Cantons are States, like Pennsylvania and New York; and surely it is quite a different thing for all the free citizens of a State to assemble in open air and pass laws regulating rights of property, and even matters of life and death, from what it is for residents of a township to gather together and vote five hundred dollars for a new bridge across the village creek!

Chapter two presents the subject of Federal Government, and shows clearly the contributions the United States have made to political advancement in the establishment of this Union. The final chapter is a charming dissertation on that always interesting theme of "Manifest Destiny." There is nothing more important in the book than what is said in this chapter about the probability that American competition will force the countries of Europe to disband their expensive standing armies; and we will close this review with a quotation in which Mr. Fiske ably sums up the whole matter:

"Economic pressure will make it simply impossible for the States of Europe to keep up such military armaments as they are now maintaining. The disparity between the United States with a standing army of only twenty-five thousand men withdrawn from industrial pursuits, and the States of Europe with their standing armies amounting to four millions of men, is something that cannot possibly be kept up. The economic competition will become so keen that European armies will have to be disbanded, the swords will have to be turned into ploughshares, and thus the victory of the industrial over the military type of civilization will at last become complete."

RICHARD T. ELY.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The volume in which Commander W. S. Schley and Professor J. R. Soley recount "The Rescue of Greely" (Scribner), adds to the narratives of Arctic exploration one more record of hardship and heroism bearing testimony to the intrepid spirit existing in the breast of man. It is "a plain unvarnished tale," written with undeviating directness and composure. Beginning with an account of the circumstances which led to the establishment of the colony at Lady Franklin Bay, it unfolds the series of incidents which attended the enterprise from the departure of the original expedition to the landing of the relief ships at the port of New York, August 8, 1884. The opening chapter describes the route to the polar sea by way of Baffin Bay, pointing out the special features of the coast and the difficulties of navigation in the labyrinth of straits and islands which obstruct this gateway to the pole. The second chapter sketches the origin and plan of the ring of circumpolar stations which, by international agreement, were founded by eleven different governments, of which the United States was a year the earliest in settling its men at their appointed places, the other governments following with their respective corps in the summer of 1882. These preliminary explanations concluded, the history of the despatch of the Greely expedition in 1881 and of the relief expeditions of the three successive years is detailed minutely, yet without tediousness. The circumstances relating to the several enterprises are repeated as they occur in the official reports and in the evidence elicited by the Court of Inquiry, and are to be accepted as authentic. The writers abstain entirely from criticism of those who took part in the inception or execution of the grand scheme, and withhold, with slight exceptions, every expression of their personal opinions. It is nevertheless easy to discover their feeling that the Navy Department should have had charge of the relief expeditions, and undoubtedly the issue of the event sustains their judgment. There is no question of the energy and bravery of the officers engaged throughout in the arduous service, but it would appear on the surface that, granting the same personal qualifications to both, seamen are better fitted than soldiers for work demanding nautical skill. The dispassionate tone of the narrative is maintained up to the discovery of the Greely party at Cape Sabine, when the pathos of the situation becomes too great even for the self-restraint of the historians. If members of the relief corps were unable to repress their sobs at the spectacle of the misery then revealed, the sympathy of those who rehearse the scene, and the tears of the reader, may be pardoned. An episode in the retreat of the expedition of 1884 deserves a particular mention. It is the daring journey of Lieutenant Colwell across Melville Bay, in a small boat, with an exhausted crew, scantily provisioned, and beset continually with ice-floes and storms of terrible violence. The narrators yield to a stir of admiration as they depict this incident, yet with their stern sense of the demand on men in responsible positions and critical exigencies, the noblest achievements passing under view are regarded as the simple performance of duty. The record thus clearly and calmly stated, lays its connected events in order before the reader and affords the opportunity for a satisfactory understanding of the purpose, the course, and the results, so far as these

are yet decided, of the important enterprise popularly known as the Greely expedition.

As far as one man can choose his own successor in the kingdom of thought, Darwin chose his in the person of his intimate friend and co-worker, George J. Romanes. The scientific world is constantly receiving fresh assurance that the succession has fallen into no incapable hands, the latest instance of which is the important contribution to physiology which that author has made in his "Jelly-fish, Star-fish, and Sea-urchins," published in the International Scientific Series (Appleton). This book, which embodies the investigations of the author for some twelve summers in his seaside laboratory, is a study of the nervous system in its primitive forms, as exhibited by the Cœlenterata and Echinodermata, and gives the results of the first thorough and systematic investigation made of this difficult subject. The author, in his introduction, takes special and perhaps unnecessary pains to disarm the anti-vivisectionists who might take offense at his methods, by pointing out that such experiments as he has performed involve less suffering than is involved in the process of preparing and eating raw or living oysters, and that over-sensitive persons who object are "logically bound to go still further, and to object on similar grounds to the horrible cruelty of skinning potatoes and boiling them alive." We have no space for an account of the contents of this volume beyond the statement of its scope already given; but it may be said that it is an important addition to physiological science, and that it settles many hitherto vexed questions concerning the sensibilities of the lower branches of the animal kingdom, and throws light upon many hitherto obscure points of structure. It is a book for the specialist, and not for the general reader.

THE "Autobiography of Henry Taylor" (Harcers), the English poet and statesman, whose life is contemporaneous with our present century, should have much in it of value to the reader. And so it has, in disjointed parts, lying here and there in its numerous chapters. The work is long-drawn-out, filling two volumes; but it has been the occupation of the author in his old age, a period when slow movements are adapted to abundant leisure, and speech is so often wont to become garrulous and prosy. Sir Henry Taylor is best known to Americans as the author of "Philip Van Artevelde," a tragedy first published in 1834, and held in esteem as a poetical work of high merit. Among Englishmen he is known as the author of a number of dramas and volumes of essays and poems, and also as an official in the government service, holding for nearly a half-century an important position under the Secretary of State in the Colonial Department. Sir Henry was born in 1800, of a respectable family belonging to the middle classes. His education was conducted by his father, and was of a desultory character. He was of a sluggish temperament, owing in part to infirm health, and was in early life reserved and taciturn. At the age of twenty-three he received, through the favor of Sir Henry Holland, a clerkship in the Colonial Office, which proved congenial to his tastes and capacities, and was retained until he had passed beyond three score years and ten. Had he possessed an ambition for political life, it was affirmed that he might have risen to eminence in that province; but his desires were in all directions

moderate, and he declined opportunities of official promotion. He was one of the sagacious few who prefer the ease and freedom of a modest post, with modest emoluments, to the work and worry of exalted and exacting stations. Sir Henry was deliberate in the matter of taking a wife, as in everything else, finally marrying the daughter of Lord Montague, in 1838. His life was marked with no vicissitudes, speeding on its even way through the succeeding seasons. His autobiography was begun in 1865, and the portion completed at the end of twelve years was printed privately for distribution among friends. Resumed again after an interval of years, with the intention of reserving it for posthumous publication, it has been given to the public in the lifetime of the author. Sir Henry's rank in the literary and political world gave him the advantages of the best social companionship, although his quiet tastes inclined him to the pursuits followed in retirement. His reminiscences contain many anecdotes and sketches of celebrated men and women with whom he enjoyed a more or less close degree of intimacy. Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Lord and Lady Arbutnott, were among his particular friends; while Carlyle, John Mill, Rogers, Sydney Smith, and others equally distinguished, presented him ample opportunity to draw their portraits with skillful precision. A large portion of the autobiography is occupied with an account of the great public measures which arose in the Colonial Office during Sir Henry's term of service, and the part which he bore in their organization and furtherance is not left for uncertain inference. The placid self-esteem of the author is everywhere openly evinced, and gradually becomes a pleasant trait, it is marked by so much simplicity and freshness. The portrait of Sir Henry, in the first volume, exhibits a striking, venerable face, with deep-set, far-seeing eyes, and an aspect of reserved power which commands respect.

IF the standard of the works composing Cassell's "Fine-Art Library," edited by John C. L. Sparkes, Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, is set by the two volumes which have come under our notice, it is high indeed. One of these, an essay on "The English School of Painting," translated from the French of Ernest Chesneau, is endorsed by Mr. Ruskin in a preface and a few inter-textual notes, in which, with characteristic heartiness and candor, he declares his esteem for the work. So extremely is he pleased with the spirit and ability of the author as a critic of English art and artists, that he has commissioned M. Chesneau to write a life of Turner, the "beloved master" to whom he has himself erected a grand literary monument, and whose biography it was once his purpose to prepare with his own hand. In the commission thus given to M. Chesneau, Mr. Ruskin has conveyed the strongest assurance of his confidence and respect. It is singular that a Frenchman should have received the honor, but a perusal of his treatise shows that it is well bestowed. M. Chesneau challenges in his writing a comparison with M. Taine. He has much of the eloquence, the intelligence, the penetration and the comprehensive grasp of the latter, and the same feeling and vivid and picturesque expression which are national traits. He has, however, in the present essay evinced an aptitude for details, for close and particular study, for, in short, the drudgery of mental work, which is not a pronounced quality of his brilliant countryman.

M. Chesneau surveys the entire period of English art, noting even, in the introduction, the painters, native and foreign, who gave a certain elevation to the taste of the rich and noble in the centuries prior to the era of Hogarth and Sir Joshua Reynolds. An interesting portion of the book is that treating of the Pre-Raphaelites, in which the aim and outcome of this group of artists, under the leadership of Ruskin, are clearly explained. Lucidness is a distinctive quality of M. Chesneau's criticisms, which present well-defined and often unexpected conclusions. Copious foot-notes supply biographical sketches of the painters mentioned, and a large number of wood-cuts, interspersed through the text, assist in conveying fair impressions of what there is best in the art of England. The second volume of the series is the work of Professor A. J. Wauters, on "The Flemish School," which earned the distinction of being crowned by the Royal Academy of Belgium. It has the character, although not the arrangement, of a biographical dictionary of Flemish art. The list of painters, great and small, who have derived their nativity from the Low Countries, is enumerated in the proper order of succession, and to each is accorded space and comment corresponding with the extent and merits of his works. Over six hundred artists are included in the long line which starts with the fresco painters of the thirteenth century and ends with the latest members of the Belgian school. It is a noble exhibition of the part which Flanders has sustained in the history of modern art. Professor Wauters has given unexampled completeness to his work, at the cost of wide research. Every page bears evidence of the thoroughness of his study of books and of paintings. Tabulated statistics and lavish illustrations form valuable adjuncts of the work.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, the wife of the lamented officer who lost his life in the fatal battle of the Little Big Horn in the summer of 1876, has made, through the house of Harper & Brothers, a venture in the book world, with prospects of a conspicuous success. The work is a description of garrison and camp life, illustrated by the experiences of the writer while sharing the fortunes of General Custer during the three years previous to his death. The title of the narrative, "Boots and Saddles"—the bugle-call for troops to mount—indicates that it is with the cavalry arm of the service that it has to do. In the spring of 1873 General Custer was transferred from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, to Fort Lincoln, Dakota, at which isolated point on the Upper Missouri he was stationed with his regiment, the Seventh Cavalry, to assist in guarding the frontier. Mrs. Custer begins her story with the departure from Elizabethtown, and continues it until July 5, 1876, when the news of the disaster on the Little Big Horn was brought to the company of sorrowful women left at the post, who had seen their husbands go out to meet a danger from which they were never to return. The only woman in the regiment who was with her husband habitually on the march and in camp, Mrs. Custer shared, as far as a woman may, every incident and every hardship appertaining to army life. Only a fine constitution, a cheerful temperament, great courage, and fine tact, would have enabled her to endure the trials so often encountered. Although herself and General Custer are necessarily in the foreground of her sketches, their presence is not obtrusive. The manner of the

narrator is always unpretending, and our respect for General Custer is increased by the domestic and personal traits which she incidentally ascribes to him. He retained to the last a boyish freshness and exuberance of spirits and a love of sport and fun. He was gay and light-hearted in every circumstance, and his wife testifies that in the twelve years of their married life she never knew him to have an hour of depression.

A GRACIOUS memorial of one of the most revered English clergymen of the nineteenth century is presented in the volume entitled "Dean Stanley with the Children" (Lothrop & Co.). It is for the benefit of young people, for whom the catholic-minded preacher had a deep sympathy and solicitude. Every year it was his habit to deliver sermons expressly to them, in Westminster Abbey, on certain days in the church calendar—such as Christmas or Innocents' Day—the character and associations of which were especially connected with childhood. Five of these discourses, with an introduction by Canon Farrar, and a prefatory sketch of the life of the Dean by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey, are united in this little book, which in all respects is an attractive gift for boys and girls. The biographical portion is written in a winning style, and ingeniously combines interesting incidents embalmed in the history of Westminster Abbey, with personal details of the divine who for nineteen years served as its guardian and chief officer. The introduction, by Canon Farrar, is a loving testimonial to the beautiful virtues which set Dean Stanley apart from the mass of mankind and gave him a peculiar consecration for the sacred work he chose in the world. The sermons that close the volume are gentle and earnest in tone, and, enlivening serious expostulation with illustrative anecdote, are calculated to waken and impress the youthful mind. A number of fine wood-cuts add to the value of the memorial.

WITH each recurrence of the season for piscatory sports, there appear new treatises on the art of fishing, from enthusiastic lovers of the pastime, who never tire of testing their skill in luring gamy species of the finny tribes to their bait, and also never tire of rehearsing tales of their success, filled out with expositions of the clever methods by which it was obtained. It would seem that nothing fresh in the way of experience or instruction pertaining to the subject were left to be presented. That such is not the case, is proved by the work of Mr. Henry P. Wells on "Fly-Rods and Fly-Tackle" (Harper), which is not only an able but an individual essay on the theme named by the title. Anglers will recognize an expert in the author, and although he addresses himself modestly to novices alone, fishermen dexterous in handling the rod will enjoy comparing their observations with his, and doubtless with a gain of valuable suggestions to be added to their personal stock. Mr. Wells discusses, with practical sagacity, the efficiency of the most approved forms of fish-hooks, lines, leaders, reels, rods, and all other paraphernalia requisite for the outfit of an angler. He gives scientific reasons for the superiority of one model or material over another, and, with extreme nicety of explanation, communicates the various lore acquired by an angler of skill and long practice. It is a learned and exhaustive exposition, filling a place not before occupied by the publications of American anglers. The book is noteworthy for the neat style in which it is brought out.

DR. HENRY M. LYMAN has prepared a work entitled "Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep" (W. T. Keener), which is much more interesting than medical works as a rule are to the general reader. Besides the subject of insomnia, those of dreams, somnambulism and hypnotism are considered and treated in a scientific yet entertaining manner. Literary quality is so unusual a thing in works of this description, that the pleasant style of Dr. Lyman, and the well-chosen poetical quotations which abound in the preface and elsewhere, are an agreeable surprise to the reader, who naturally expects something very different. So much praise is due the book from the scientific standpoint, that it is all the more to be regretted that in the chapter on hypnotism the writer does not confine himself to hypnotic phenomena proper, but takes up the subjects of clairvoyance and "telepathy," and treats them with a respect which it will surprise many to see accorded them by a man of Dr. Lyman's culture and scientific attainments.

THE very timely work of Mr. Charles Marvin, entitled "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," has been reproduced in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons as a duodecimo volume, and also by Harper & Brothers as an issue of the "Franklin Square Library." This latter edition is made very attractive by a large number of illustrations, which are exceedingly well executed, and are sure to be appreciated by students of the Afghan question. They include a number of portraits of persons prominently concerned in the dispute, character sketches, and scenes characteristic of the little-known region under consideration, and a fine double-page view of the citadel of Herat. The work itself is said to have been written in eight days—a rapidity of execution made possible by the great knowledge of this subject possessed by the writer, who is one of the best living authorities upon Central Asia. As might be expected, it has had a very large sale both in England and America.

A LITTLE volume published by Harper & Brothers, on "The Power and Authority of School Officers and Teachers," by a Member of the Massachusetts Bar, will be of considerable interest to teachers and others engaged in the work of public education. It is a compilation of the significant portions of decisions made of late years in cases involving the relations of pupils and their parents with school officers, and covers cases arising from rules concerning absence and tardiness, concerning choice of studies, suspension and expulsion. It also gives the most important decisions in cases involving the right of the teacher to inflict corporal punishment, and, in an appendix, the provisions relating to schools in the laws of the different States. This little manual of *causes célèbres* in the educational teapot is a timely publication, as many of the questions at issue have come up in the State courts during the past ten years, and the conflicting decisions have caused much discussion.

THE REV. MARTIN S. BRENNAN'S "Popular Exposition of Electricity" (Appleton) is a small manual whose nature may be inferred from the title. It may be added that it is very simple and very "popular" in its treatment, but in the main reliable, and will doubtless be found interesting and useful to that class of persons who have neither the time nor the inclination to make a scientific pursuit

of the study, but who wish to have some idea of the workings of the force of whose varied uses they see so much daily. Like all books of the sort, it abounds in loose and vague statements of fact. It is made rather readable by anecdote sketches of the great electrical discoverers, Faraday, Galvain, Volta, Oersted, Ampire, and the rest, and is brought down to date as regards inventions and applications.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

HENRY HOLT & Co. have just issued the third and concluding volume of Taine's "French Revolution," translated by John Durand.

MR. MAURICE THOMPSON has a new novel, "At Love's Extremes," in the press of Cassell & Company. Mr. Thompson is now the State Zoölogist of Indiana.

ANOTHER novel of the "Bread Winners" and "Money Makers" order is announced by J. B. Lippincott Company—"Troubled Waters," by Beverley Ellison Warner.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD's new novel, announced by Macmillan & Co. for immediate publication, is entitled "Zoroaster, the Prophet," and the scene is laid in ancient Persia.

MR. BROOKS ADAMS, son of Charles Francis Adams, author of various historical articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," will write the volume on Massachusetts for the "American Commonwealths" series.

GUSTAVE DORÉ's "Life and Reminiscences," compiled by Blanche Roosevelt, from material supplied by his family and friends, is about to be published by Cassell & Company. The work will be an octavo volume of 500 pages, with several hundred illustrations.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & Co. have just issued the eleventh edition of Harris's "Principles and Practice of Dentistry," a work first published in 1839, now thoroughly revised and largely rewritten. It has become standard in England, and has been translated into French.

It appears from Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1885 that the total number of newspapers in the United States is 12,973 and in Canada 1,174—a gain of 823 in both countries since 1884. In this gain, Kansas leads with 78, and Illinois has 77. New York shows but about one-third as much gain as Pennsylvania.

THE twenty-ninth volume of "The Century," just sent out in the usual elegant binding, is the most valuable volume yet issued, containing, as it does, the series of illustrated War articles, which in themselves are well worth the price of the volume (\$3.50). With the thirtieth volume, this superb magazine enters upon a career which leaves it apparently without a rival.

MR. CHARLES WARREN STODDARD, formerly of the San Francisco press, and a writer and traveller of wide reputation, has accepted the chair of English Literature in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. In the faculty of this university is a former surgeon in one of the regiments of the first Napoleon, and a survivor of Waterloo—the Rev. Dr. Neyron, who, at the age of ninety-four, still teaches anatomy.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY have begun the publication of an entirely new edition of Carlyle, in

connection with Chapman & Hall, of London. It is called "The Ashburton Edition," and will be completed in seventeen volumes, at \$2.50 per volume in cloth. The typography and paper, as shown in the volume already issued, are excellent, and the edition promises to be a very satisfactory one.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO. have in press, for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, the Diary of David Zeisberger, Moravian Missionary among the Indians of Ohio during the years 1781 to 1798, translated from the original manuscript in German by Eugene F. Bliss. The diary contains an account of the massacre at Gnadenhütten in 1782, and much interesting matter connected with these Indian missions. Only a limited edition will be printed.

THAT excellent magazine, "The Andover Review," publishes in its May number the second of the three discourses recently delivered by Dr. Newman Smyth, at New Haven, on the Labor Question. The third of the series will appear in the June number. "The Andover" is conducted with marked ability, and, while stoutly orthodox in religion, has a scope broad enough to include articles upon the more important literary and practical topics of the day. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at \$3 per year.

JANSEN, MCCLURE & CO. will publish immediately a volume of the war poems and other lyrics of Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, of Ohio, whose pieces have for twenty years been widely circulated in the newspapers, and found many admirers, especially among the soldiers of the Civil War. The title of the book is "Camp-Fire, Memorial-Day, and Other Poems." The same firm will issue also a small volume containing an essay on "The Future of Educated Women," by Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett, and an essay on "Men, Women, and Money," by Mrs. Frances Ekin Allison.

THE practice of issuing monthly periodicals a fortnight or so in advance of their date of publication originated in an unseemly race to get first into the field. It is absurd and inconvenient, and we are glad to see it definitely abandoned by "The Century," which will henceforth be published on the first of the month whose name it bears. This has always been THE DIAL's usage, and we cordially welcome so distinguished a convert as "The Century" to the good cause of "restoring truth to the date of a monthly periodical." - The example will no doubt be followed by others also.

STEPNIAK, the Nihilist writer, who will be remembered for his book on "Underground Russia," has a new work on "Russia Under the Tsars," an English translation of which is published by Scribner's Sons simultaneously with its appearance in London. Its revelations are said to be fuller and more startling than any yet made of the aims and methods of the government as well as of the Nihilists. The same publishers issue also the new political novel, "Across the Chasm," by a Southern lady; the artist Pyle's novel, "Within the Capes," and R. L. Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verse."

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE, editor of the new edition of Hamilton's works, noticed elsewhere in this issue, requests that persons having editions of the "Federalist," or knowing of editions other than those mentioned by Mr. Henry B. Dawson in his introduction to the edition of 1863, will do him the service of sending him copies of the title-pages of such editions; also that autograph collectors, or

other persons who may possess any unpublished letters of Alexander Hamilton, will notify him of the existence of such letters, and permit him to have copies made of the same. He may be addressed in the care of his publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

- An announcement of much interest has recently been made in England by Mr. Henry J. Wharton, who is about to publish a small volume, printed with fastidious care, containing the poems and a memoir of the Greek lyrical poet Sappho. Mr. J. Addington Symonds assists him in the preparation of the work, and it will contain an ideal portrait of Sappho after Alma Tadema. The book is to consist of two parts—the first part giving a popular account of all that is known of Sappho's history, and the second containing the original text of every fragment of her writing that has come down to us, together with a literal prose translation, and all the better renderings into English verse that have been made of them. The editor adds: "My aim has been to set before English readers every fact and legend of Sappho's life, and every proof of her genius, that is within the reach of modern scholarship; to make, indeed, unfamiliarity with Aeolic Greek no longer a bar to understanding the grounds on which she (Sappho) has been held so supreme an artist for two thousand years. No similarly exhaustive attempt has ever been made in any language." The volume will be foolscap 8vo in size. Twenty-five copies, with proofs of the portrait, will be made on large paper. Ten of the large-paper copies, with two hundred and fifty of the small-paper, form the American edition, which will be issued by Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co. The price in England will be seven shillings and sixpence for the small-paper, and one guinea for the large; there were only fifteen of the latter for all England, and these are understood to be already sold. The price in America has not yet been announced.

THE "Magazine of American History" for May has a "Reminiscence," by Dr. Charles Deane, of Cambridge, on the subject of Captain John Smith's Pocahontas story. Dr. Deane was the first writer who called in question the authenticity of the legend, when, in 1860, he printed and edited Wingfield's "Discourse of Virginia" (1608), for the American Antiquarian Society's Transactions. In 1866 he reprinted and edited Smith's "True Relation" (1608), and in his notes suggested further evidence to confirm his former conclusion. Virginians resented such indignities shown to their chief idol. One writer said: "The ruthless Yankee has devastated our fields and slain our children. Must he also despoil the tomb?" Another writer ran out a comparison between the amiable antiquary of Cambridge and General Butler. More dispassionate critics have accounted for the omission of the Pocahontas story from Smith's and Wingfield's narratives of 1608—which, being written at the time, ought to have included the incident—by saying that, in printing Smith's "True Relation" in London, something had evidently been left out as likely to discourage colonization, and that the Pocahontas story was in the portion omitted. To this statement Dr. Deane in his "Reminiscence" replies, that the narrative did include the most pitiful accounts of suffering by the colonists, from famine, internal quarrels, and butchery by the Indians, and much else which would discourage emigration, and yet omitted (if the above theory be true) a pleasing revelation

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of humanity and sentiment which would have caused all the idle and romantic young men about London to rush to Virginia. He further shows that no such omission could have occurred; for later in the narrative Smith mentions Pocahontas in a wholly different relation, describing her personal appearance, calling her "a child of ten years old," which he would not have done if he had previously mentioned her in the more important transaction with which her name has since been associated.

In Mr. Richard Grant White this country has lost one of its foremost men of letters. He was a writer of varied accomplishments and great ability, and a man of fine character and generous sympathies. His first literary work was done in connection with the New York "*Courier and Enquirer*," and consisted of art and musical criticisms. He was one of the first editors of the New York "*World*," and a frequent contributor to the magazines. In one of these appeared his first studies in Shakespearean criticism, and this led to his edition of Shakespeare—the best which America has produced—and the work called "*Shakespeare's Scholar*." At the time of the war, he turned from his Shakespearean studies for awhile and wrote to the London "*Spectator*" a series of letters which were very influential in moulding English opinion in favor of the North. He next became widely known as a writer upon the English language, and devoted himself especially to hunting down the alleged "*Americanisms*" of which English writers found so much to say, and which he generally succeeded in tracing to their lair in the works of standard old English authors. These studies are, for the most part, collected in two volumes entitled "*Words and Their Uses*" and "*Everyday English*." In 1876 he made a visit to England, the most important result being the volume entitled "*England Without and Within*," a work comparable in importance with Emerson's "*English Traits*," and one in which his most pleasing qualities as a writer appear. Another book which may be attributed to this visit is a sort of novel, entitled "*The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys*." This was his last published volume. Of the large quantity of papers which he contributed to periodicals, there remain many as yet uncollected which are eminently worthy of preservation. The most conspicuous quality of his work, when not in a strictly critical mood, is what may perhaps be called a gentle humanity, which especially endears him to his readers and admirers. Mr. White was sixty-three years old.

"*A FEW WORDS IN DEFENSE OF AN ELDERLY LADY*" is the half-title of a privately-printed and most amusing pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Esq., of Boston. Its formal title describes more fully what it is about: "*A Difference of Opinion concerning the Reasons why Katharine Winthrop refused to marry Chief-Justice Sewall*." It is mirth-provoking from beginning to end, and the funniest feature in it is, that it is a genuine controversy in the most dignified of all assemblies—the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Rev. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, the President of the Society since the retirement of Mr. Winthrop's father, delivered, some months ago, an address in the Old South Church on the Life and Character of Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, who, when sixty-seven years of age, made courtship, for his third wife, to Mrs. Katherine Winthrop, the great-great-grandmother of the writer of the pamphlet. The details of the court-

ship are fully given in the third volume of Judge Sewall's Diary, which has been printed by the Society, than which nothing can be more amusing. Dr. Ellis, in his address, commented on this courtship, and characterized the lady as being "worldly-minded," as encouraging the old man to make her an offer of marriage, and then refusing him from mercenary motives. Her great-great-grandson, at the last February meeting of the Society, remonstrated against this treatment of his ancestor as unjust, in a paper which the publishing committee declined to print. This he followed up at the April meeting with another paper, which met with a like fate. He now prints both at his own expense. Copious extracts, which our limits will not permit, can alone give an idea of the fun it contains. Here is a hit at a gentleman who stated before the Cambridge Phi Beta Kappa Society that he had forgotten his classics:

"I shall be happy to send a copy of this little pamphlet to any member of the Society who may feel the smallest interest in the matter, and in the mean time I should be really grateful if any one of them—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of course excepted—would supply me with an appropriate classical quotation for my title-page."

One other passage will show the style. At the funeral of the late Dr. Blagden in the new Old South Church, Dr. Ellis, while the audience were waiting for the remains, whispered to the writer: "What would Sam Sewall say, to see this church?"

"The approach of the melancholy procession cut short my answer; if, indeed, I should have been able, on the spur of the moment, to frame an adequate response to so pregnant an inquiry. But, sir, with your permission, I will answer that question briefly now. Whatever feelings of amazement might agitate the breast of Samuel Sewall at the aspect of this gorgeous temple which has replaced the unpretending edifice in which he loved to worship,—whatever of not altogether complimentary criticism he might feel it his duty to pronounce upon the successive changes time has wrought in the environment of all that is left of Puritan faith,—it would be as nothing—as nothing—in comparison with the indignation which would convulse his very soul if he could come into this room to-day and run his eye over certain passages in his private journal which this Society has printed for the amusement of the New-England people. I verily believe that for the first time he would even regret his persistent refusal to wear a wig, in order that he might be able to tear it from his head and hurl it in the faces of our Publishing Committee."

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

MAY, 1885.

- Academic Freedom. A. F. West. *N. Am. Review*.
- America, Lost Colonies of. H. G. Hailburton. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
- Ancient Races of America. G. P. Thurston. *Mag. Am. His.*
- Anneke Jans Bogardus and Her Farm. J. W. Gerard. *Harp.*
- Arctic Exploration and its Object. Franz Boas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
- Bach, John Sebastian. J. S. Dwight. *Atlantic*.
- Books, of Making Many. A. C. McClurg. *Dial*.
- Capital, Use and Abuse of. Newman Smyth. *A. d. Rev.*
- Chikchakominy. W. L. Goss. *Century*.
- Childhood in Early Christianity. H. E. Scudder. *Atlantic*.
- Cholera. Max Von Pettenkofer. *Popular Science Monthly*.
- Christianity & Woman. E. C. Stanton. J. L. Spalding. *N. A. Re.*
- Coal Question, a Scientific View of. G. Gore. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
- Cookery, Chemistry of. W. Mattieu Williams. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
- Co-operative Creation. F. H. Johnson. *Andover Review*.
- Crime, Why it is Increasing. J. L. Pickard. *No. Am. Rev.*
- Deaf Mutes and their Education. Douglas Tilden. *Overland*.
- Denmark, Travels in. F. D. Millet. *Harper's*.
- Diary of a Hong-Kong Merchant. F. J. Stimson. *Harper's*.
- Dogs, Typical. *Century*.
- Elliot, George. Henry James. *Atlantic*.
- Enos, General Roger. H. E. Hayden. *Mag. Am. History*.
- Espanola and Its Environs. Birge Harrison. *Harper's*.
- Ethical Science, Training in. H. H. Curtis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
- Fallacy of 1776, the. A. W. Clason. *Mag. Am. History*.
- Fiction, Success in. James Payn. *No. Am. Review*.
- Foothills, Rambles in the. Dagmar Marlinger. *Overland*.
- Future Life, the. *Century*.
- Grant, General. Adam Bedau. *Century*.
- Greely at Cape Sabine. C. H. Harlow. *Century*.
- Hamilton, Alexander. L. H. Bouteill. *Dial*.
- Hungry Pilgrims, the. E. H. Goss. *Mag. Am. History*.
- Immortality and Modern Thought. T. T. Munger. *Century*.
- Industrial Co-operation. D. D. Field. *No. Am. Review*.

Intellectual Liberty, Rise of. J. H. Crooker. *Dial*.
 James, Henry. *Atlantic*.
 Jersey Cattle in America. Hark Comstock. *Harper's*.
 London by Canal. B. E. Martin. *Harper's*.
 London, Riverside. Samuel J. Rea. *Overland*.
 Louisiana, the Heart of Charles Dimitry. *Mag. Am. His.*
 Madame Mohl. Kathleen O'Meara. *Atlantic*.
 Manassas, Incidents in Battle of. J. D. Imboden. *Century*.
 Marshall, Chief-Judge. M. W. Fuller. *Dial*.
 Misused H of England, the. R. A. Proctor. *Atlantic*.
 Nat'l Selection, Man Modified by. W. K. Brooks. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Nervous System and Consciousness. W. R. Benedict. *P. S. Mo.*
 New Orleans Exposition, the. E. V. Smalley. *Century*.
 New Portfolio, the. O. W. Holmes. *Atlantic*.
 Pasteur and his Experiments. H. M. Lyman. *Dial*.
 Pasteur's Researches. John Tyndall. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Peninsular Campaign, the. G. B. McClellan. *Century*.
 Perry, Commodore M. C. W. E. Griffis. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Pocahontas and Captain Smith. Chas. Dean. *Mag. Am. His.*
 Poetic Art, Essential Principles of. G. H. Howison. *Over'd.*
 Political Americanisms. C. L. Norton. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Political Economy, Teaching. J. L. Laughlin. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Political Ideas, John Fiske on. H. T. Ely. *Dial*.
 Predestination Controversy in Luth'n Church. *And. Rev.*
 Prehistoric Carvings. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
 Reformation Theology. Prof. Gerhart. *Andover Review*.
 Religion without Dogma. George Iles. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
 Revision of the Old Testament. *Andover Review*.
 Rocky Mountains, Ramblies in. Edws. Roberts. *Overland*.
 Sackville Papers, the. Prof. Channing. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Schools, Public. S. T. Dutton. *Andover Review*.
 Seven Pines, Battle of. W. L. Goss. *Century*.
 Seven Pines, Massacre at. J. E. Johnston. *Century*.
 Seven Pines, Second Day at. G. W. Smith. *Century*.
 Superstition in English Life. T. F. H. Dyer. *No. Am. Rev.*
 Theological Progress, Criteria of. *Andover Review*.
 Vivisection, Recent Debts to. Wm. W. Keene. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
 Whittier. E. C. Stedman. *Century*.
 Witch-Hazel. Wm. H. Gibson. *Harper's*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of April, by MESSRS. JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Louis A. F. De Bourrienne, his private secretary. To which are added an account of the important events of the hundred days, of Napoleon's surrender to the English, and of his residence and death at St. Helena. With anecdotes and illustrative extracts from all the most authentic sources. Edited by E. W. Phillips. *New and revised edition*, with numerous illustrations on steel. 3 vols., \$vo. Scribner & Welford. \$15.00.

Autobiography of Henry Taylor. 1800-1875. 2 vols. *Portrait*. Harper & Bros. \$3.00.

Memoirs. By Mark Pattison. Pp. 336. Macmillan & Co. London and New York. \$2.50.

Life and Letters of Thomas Gold Appleton. Prepared by Susan Hale. Pp. 348. *Portrait*. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Samuel Adams. By J. K. Hosmer. "American Statesmen." Pp. 442. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Nathaniel Parker Willis. By H. A. Beers. "American Men of Letters." Pp. 365. *Portrait*. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Louis Pasteur. His Life and Labors. By his Son-in-Law. Translated from the French, by Lady Claude Hamilton. Pp. 300. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Henry Irving. By William Winter. Pp. 117. *Portrait*. G. J. Coombes. \$1.25.

Lives of Greek Statesmen. Solon—Themistokles. By the Rev. Sir George W. Cox, Bart., M. A. Pp. 227. Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

My Prisons. Memoirs of Silvio Pellico. With an introduction by Epes Sargent. Illustrated. *New Edition*. Pp. 307. Paper. Roberts Bros. 50 cents.

HISTORY.

History of the Huguenot Emigration to America. By C. W. Baird, D. D. 2 vols., \$vo. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$5.00.

The French Revolution. From the French of H. A. Taine, D. C. L., Oxon. Vol. III., completing the work. Pp. 500. H. Holt & Co. \$2.50.

The History of Detroit and Michigan; or, The Metropolis Illustrated. A Chronological Cyclopædia of the Past and Present. Including a full record of Territorial days in Michigan, and the Annals of Wayne County. By Silas Farmer. \$vo, pp. 1024. Half morocco. S. Farmer & Co. \$10.00.

TRAVEL—SPORTING.

The Russians at the Gates of Herat. By Charles Marvin. With maps and portraits. 16mo, pp. 185. C. Scribner's Sons. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Amongst the Shans. By A. R. Colquhoun, A. M. I. C. E., F. R. G. S. With an Historical Sketch of the Shans by H. S. Hallett, M. T. C. E., F. R. G. S., and an Introduction on The Cradle of the Shan Race by T. De Lacouperie. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 392. Scribner & Welford. \$4.50.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East. By W. P. Petridge, M. S. G. Edition for 1885. 3 vols. Leather backs. Harper & Bros. \$9.00.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. A Compact Itinerary of the British Isles, Belgium and Holland, Germany and the Rhine, Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy. *Edition for 1885*. Pp. 337. Leather. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Net, \$1.50.

Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia. By A. J. C. Hare. Pp. 134. G. Routledge & Sons. \$1.00.

Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers. By J. L. Molloy. *New edition*. Pp. 319. Roberts Bros. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Sport—Fox-Hunting, Salmon-Fishing, Covert-Shooting, Deer-Stalking. By W. Bromley-Davenport. Illustrated. 8vo, p. 315. London. \$7.50.

American Fish, and How to Catch Them. A Hand-book for Fishing. By an Old Angler. Pp. 93. F. P. Harper. \$1.00.

ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

Thomas Carlyle's Works. *The Ashburton Edition*. To be completed in 17 vols., \$vo, gilt tops. With many portraits and illustrations. Vol. I. now ready. J. B. Lipincott Co. Per vol. \$2.50.

The Ingoldsby Legends; or, Mirth and Marvels. By R. W. Barham (Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.). With illustrations on India paper. *Ed. de Luxe*, limited to 450 copies, numbered. 3 vols., \$vo. Porter & Coates. Net, \$8.00.

Oats or Wild Oats? Common-Sense for Young Men. By J. M. Buckley, LL.D. Pp. 306. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

The Works of W. M. Thackeray. *The Standard edition*. To be completed in 36 vols., \$vo. Vol. 18. The Irish Sketch Book and Critical Reviews. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.00.

Theosophy, Religion and Occult Science. By H. S. Olcott. Pp. 384. London. Net, \$2.62.

Copy. Essays from an Editor's Drawer on Religion, Literature and Life. By H. M. Thompson, D. D. *Third edition*. Pp. 380. T. Whittaker. \$1.50.

Goose-Quill Papers. By L. I. Guiney. Pp. 177. Roberts Bros. \$1.00.

Riverside Travels. By J. R. Lowell. "The Riverside Alpine Series." Pp. 282. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.

Many Colored Threads. From the Writings of Goethe. Selected by Carrie A. Cooke. With an Introduction by Rev. A. McKenzie, D. D. Pp. 244. D. Lothrop & Co. \$1.00.

The Anatomy of Tobacco; or, Smoking Methodized, Divided and Considered after a New Fashion. By L. Siluriensis. Pp. 86. Vellum. London. Net, \$1.25.

Defective and Corrupt Legislation. The Cause and the Remedy. By Simon Sterne. Paper. G. F. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.

ART—MUSIC.

Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers. *New edition, thoroughly revised*. Edited by R. E. Graves. Part V. Large \$vo. Paper. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

The Little Artist's First Steps to Drawing and Painting. By Marie Von Olfers. The English text-version by L. Novra. Accompanied with a palette and water colors. London. Net, \$3.00.

National Academy Notes, and Complete Catalogue. Sixtieth Spring Exhibition National Academy of Design, New York. Edited by C. M. Kurtz. Illustrated. Pp. 164. Paper. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

Violin-Making. As It Was and Is. Being a Historical, Practical and Theoretical Treatise on the Science and Art of Violin-making, etc. By E. Heron-Allen. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 366. London. \$4.00.

POETRY.

Glenavon; or, The Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. By the Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith). Book I. Pp. 106. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.

A Child's Garden of Verses. By R. L. Stevenson. Pp. 101. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

Quatrefoil: A Souvenir of May Dickinson. Portrait. T. Whittaker. 60 cents.

Mireio. A Provencal Poem. By F. Mistral. *New edition*. Pp. 240. Roberts Bros. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

PHILOSOPHY.

Marius, The Epicurean. His Sensations and Ideas. By W. Pater, M.A. 2 vols., large 12mo. London. Macmillan & Co. \$6.00.

The Nature of Mind, and Human Automatism. By M. Prince, M.D. Pp. 173. J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.50.

Philosophia Quæstor; or, Days in Concord. By Julia R. Anagnos. Pp. 59. D. Lothrop & Co. 50 cents.

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